

Department of Zoology, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, for the facilities provided and to Dr V. K. Gupta, Department of Zoology, Delhi University, Delhi, for placing the collection at my disposal.

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NOMENCLATURAL CORRECTION

The genus *Cheilosia* was erected by Meigen in 1822 (*Syst. Besch. Zweifl. Ins.*, **3**: 289). Later Agassiz in 1846 (*Nomen zool. Index Univ.*) emended it to *Chilosia*. Since *Chilosia* Agassiz is an unjustified emendation of *Cheilosia* Meigen, it becomes the junior objective synonym of the latter (Article 33 (a) (ii)). Recently it has been observed that both *Cheilosia* and *Chilosia* are independently used (*Zool. Records* 1953-1965). Since *Cheilosia* is the only available name and *Chilosia* is a rejected one, the former should be used. This genus belongs to the family Syrphidae (Diptera).

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Notes and Observations

THE WAVED BLACK MOTH (*PARASCOTIA FULIGINARIA* L.) IN WORCESTERSHIRE.—I have recently learnt that Andrew E. C. Adams, a new recorder for the National Lepidoptera Survey and a student at Malvern College, had single male specimens of *Parascotia fuliginaria* L. to m.v. light at Powick near Worcester on 21st and 23rd July 1972, of which the first moth was kept and examined.

These records follow the recent reporting by L. J. Evans of the capture of a single female at the Randan group of

woods near Bromsgrove on 24th July 1971, which was the first record of this species for the Midland Plateau (cf. *Proc. Birmingham nat. Hist. Soc.*, **22** (1973): 191-198).

Since the 1972 records we made a concerted effort to look for *P fuliginaria* in July 1973, and managed to record a further four specimens, two by Andrew Adams again, and two by Dr A. N. B. Simpson of Worcester. The latter were only a few miles from the Lower Teme Valley in the same geographical area—one at Alfrick and one at Monk Wood.

The particularly interesting point about Mr Adam's and Dr Simpson's observations is that the moths were taken only a few miles from Broadwas where the late Dr R. H. Clarke had three specimens over the period 1955-61, before he moved to Oxfordshire. It therefore seems possible that this species may be breeding in the lower valley of the River Teme.

The only other known records for Worcestershire are of a single larva at Arley in the Severn Valley in 1949, and the old reference by Barrett to a specimen at Croome near Pershore before 1860. — J. E. GREEN, 25 Knoll Lane, Poolbrook, Malvern, Worcs.

CALLICERA SPINOLAE RONDANI (DIPTERA: SYRPHIDAE) IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—On 8th September 1973 I took a male *Callicera spinolae* at Lode in Cambridgeshire. This is the first time a male of this species has been found in Britain, and was near to where I caught my previous specimen, a female, on 19th September 1971. This female C. O. Hammond mentioned in his article on *C. spinolae* (in *Ent. Rec.*, **85**: 22). Further searching of the locality revealed another female on 22nd September 1973, which I was unable to capture. All three individuals were found feeding on ivy blossom.

In Britain, *C. spinolae* appears to be confined to East Anglia where seven specimens have now been recorded. Climatic conditions may restrict it to this area, although further searching of ivy blossom during September in wooded areas may reveal a much wider distribution. — I. PERRY, 27 Mill Road, Lode, Cambs. 12.i.1974

DAY-FLYING LEPIDOPTERA ATTRACTED TO LIGHT.—To add to Mr B. K. West's account (*Ent. Rec.*, **85**: 267) of a numerous attendance of the usually day-flying *Anarta myrtilli* (L.) at light on Studland Heath on 15th August 1973, I have a number of records of single specimens of it in light traps in west Surrey. Some of these traps, like my own here at Bramley, were up to two miles away from any likely breeding grounds; but on 25th and 27th August 1955 I had it in numbers at m.v. light in the field on a heath near Bisley, both soon after dusk and later in the night. On other nights, however, both there and in similar localities where the species is common by day, none appeared. It seems that nocturnal flight of *A. myrtilli* requires some special conditions. What these are is not clear: I can only say that it does not appear to be restricted to warm or cloudy nights, or to nights when the attendance of other species